spines on the telson is somewhat variable, I have figured the telson of three different males. Length of male from rostrum to end of uropod 3,10 or 10.5 mm .

Female.-Female in general like the male, the characters differing only in degree. The antennae are shorter, the flagellum of antenna 1 consisting of about 21 joints and that of antenna 2 of about 12 or 13 joints. The gnathopods are smaller and weaker, and the palm of gnathopod 1 is more oblique and that of gnathopod 2 less oblique. The peraeopods appear to be shorter and weaker. The groups of
spines on the metasome and urosome contain fewer spines. Uropod 3 is shorter and is armed with fewer spines and setae. The gill arrangement is the same as in the male. The fully grown females are as long as the males.

Type.-A male, U.S.N.M. 79439, collected by R. E. Dimick, at Big Creek, south of Waldport, Lincoln County, Oreg.

Specimens of this species have been taken by R. E. Dimick in Lincoln County, Oreg., at Big Creek and Fogarty Creek, August 6, 1932, and January 12, 1933; and at Mercer Lake, Lane County, Oreg., November 20, 1932.

## ICHTHYOLOGY.-A new genus and species of pimelodid catfish from Colombia. ${ }^{1}$

 Leonard P. Schultz, U. S. National Museum.Recently, while studying some fishes sent to the United States National Museum several years ago by Brother Nicéforo María, a small pimelodid catfish was found that can not be identified with any genus or species as yet described from South America.

Imparales, n. gen.
Genotype.-Imparales mariai, n. sp.
This new genus of pimelodid catfish from the Río Meta system at Villavicencio, Colombia (Orinoco drainage), is related to Imparfinis Eigenmann and to Pariolius Cope.

Body elongate, the greatest depth about 9 in the standard length; head flattened, about intermediate between Imparfinis microps Eigenmann and Cetopsorhamdia Eigenmann; snout not produced, the jaws equal, mouth terminal; two maxillary barbels; four mental barbels, their bases practically in a straight line; no nasal barbels; premaxillary with a band of villiform teeth, the outer lateral angles rounded and not projecting backward; narrow band of villiform teeth on lower jaw; no teeth on vomer or palatines; the posterior pair of nasal openings slightly farther apart than tubular anterior nasal openings; eye small, without free margin and situated just in front of middle of length of head; head covered with rather fleshy skin, but a small fontanel shows in middorsal line behind orbits; width of head

[^0]$1 \frac{1}{2}$ in its length. occipital process very short or lacking, the space from occiput to dorsal origin being fleshy; dorsal and pectoral spines entirely absent; pelvic insertions under base of first branched dorsal ray; the origin of dorsal and insertion of pelvic fins well in advance of middle of standard length; adipose fin long, its origin an equal distance between middle of length of pectoral fin and midcaudal fin base; the adipose fin posteriorly over caudal peduncle has a deep notch, then continues so it is confluent with the caudal fin; anal origin only a trifle behind a vertical line through adipose origin; anal fin short, of five graduated simple soft rays followed by six branched rays; caudal fin deeply forked, the upper lobe much longer than the lower, both lobes rounded distally; anus between middle of length of pelvic fins, the latter short and not quite reaching halfway to the anal origin; the lateral line appears to end near midaxis of body over front of anal fin base.

Among those pimelodid genera without a free orbital rim, lacking spines in dorsal and pectoral fins, and with as few as 12 anal rays, this new genus differs in having a forked caudal fin with the upper lobe greatly elongate and the adipose fin confluent with caudal fin. Rhamdiopsis Haseman, Acentroniçhthys Eigenmann and Eigenmann, and Heptapterus Bleeker all have 18 to 28 anal rays, while the new genus has but 12. Chasmocranus Eigenmann has the premaxillary band of teeth with backwardly projecting angles and the caudal fin not deeply incised. Pariolius Cope has the caudal fin
rounded and the pelvics inserted well in advance of the dorsal origin, instead of a deeply incised caudal fin and pelvics inserted under front of dorsal fin base as in Imparales. Imparfinis Eigenmann differs from the new genus in having the pelvics inserted much in advance of the dorsal origin, the anal a little in advance of a vertical line through adipose origin, and the head greatly depressed forward with a nearly straight profile. In Imparales the head is not thin forward, and the profile of the snout is rounded. Cetopsorhamdia Eigenmann and Fisher differs from Imparales by having a deeply forked caudal fin with equal pointed lobes or the lower lobe longest, pelvics inserted under the posterior base of dorsal fin, adipose fin not confluent with the caudal fin, and the mouth inferior in position, the snout projecting. Nemuroglanis Eigenmann and Eigenmann has a lanceolate caudal fin and the pelvics reach tocenter of anal fin.
In the key to the pimelodid catfishes without a free orbital rim by Gosline (Stanford Ichthy. Bull. 2(3): 83-84. 1941) Imparales would trace down to Pariolius.

Other characters are those of the new species described below.

Named Imparales in reference to the unequal caudal fin lobes.

## Imparales mariai, n . sp .

Fig. 1
Holotype.-U.S.N.M. 121251, only known specimen, 38.5 mm in standard length and 51.5 mm in total length, collected by Brother Nicéforo María in the Río Meta at Villavicencio, Colombia.

Description (measurements recorded in hundredths of the standard length).-Length of
head from tip of snout to end of gill cover 18.4 and to end of supraoccipital 16.9 ; width of head across base of pectorals 12.7; greatest depth of body 11.2 ; least depth of body a little in front of base of caudal fin 7.80 ; length of snout 6.50 ; diameter of eye 2.08 ; width of interorbital space 5.20 ; distance from eye to edge of posterior nostril 1.30; distance from anterior to posterior nostril 2.60; postorbital length of head 10.4; length of maxillary barbel 35.3 ; length of outer mental barbel 19.5 and of inner mental barbel 13.0; distance from base of last anal ray to midcaudal fin base 20.5 ; length of base of adipose fin to the notch 35.6 ; greatest height of adipose fin 2.86 ; length of simple ray of dorsal fin 12.7, of pectoral fin 10.4, and of pelvic fin 9.10 ; length of longest (branched) ray of anal fin 9.85 , or dorsal 15.6, of pelvics 13.2 and of pectorals 14.0 ; length of longest ray of upper caudal fin lobe 33.8, of lower caudal lobe 22.1; length of shortest middle caudal fin rays 11.4; distance from snout to dorsal origin 34.3 ; snout to anal origin 65.2 ; snout to adipose origin 62.3 ; snout to pelvic insertion 37.7 ; snout to pectoral insertion 17.1; snout to anus 44.0; anus to anal origin 22.6.

The following counts were made: Dorsal rays i, 6 ; anal v , 7 ; pectoral i, 6-i, 6 ; pelvic i, $5-\mathrm{i}, 5$; branched caudal fin rays $7+6$; gill rakers short, about 1 or $2+5$ or 6 on first arch.

In addition to the characters described above and under the generic diagnosis, the following are recorded: Maxillary barbel reaches a trifle past pelvic insertion; inner mental barbels reach to opposite pectoral insertions and outer mental barbels well past base of pectorals; anterior nostrils tubular, separated by about eye diameter; pectorals not quite reaching to opposite dorsal origin; de-


Fig. 1.-Imparales mariai, n. gen. and sp.: Holotype, U.S.N.M. 121251. Drawn by Mrs. A. M. Awl, U. S. National Museum.
pressed dorsal not reaching quite to adipose origin; pelvics reaching nearly halfway to anal origin; dorsal fin margin truncate distally and that of pelvics rounded; middle rays of pectoral longest; anal fin margin rounded distally; gill membranes free from isthmus; mouth terminal, jaws nearly equal; head depressed with broad blunt snout; body compressed posteriorly.

Color in alcohol plain light brown.
Remarks.-This new species differs from all other pimelodid catfishes without free orbital rim, without any spines in the fins, without
backwardly projecting angles on villiform band of premaxillary teeth, and without teeth on vomer by having a deeply incised caudal fin with the upper lobe much the longer, the adipose fin notched but confluent with caudal fin, and pelvics inserted under the base of first branched ray of dorsal fin. Additional differences are given in the generic diagnosis.

Named mariai in honor of Brother Nicéforo María, the collector of this interesting little pimelodid catfish.

## Ohituaties

Leonhard Stejneger, who was born at Bergen, Norway, on October 30, 1851, died in Washington, D. C., on February 28, 1943, at the age of 91 and after more than 70 years of active scientific life. To record the highlights of this long and fruitful career is not a simple task.

Few people realized the versatility of his talents. Coming of a musical family related to the composer Edvard Grieg and the violinist Ole Bull, he was trained in his youth to be a concert violinist. His love of natural history was strong enough to force him out of a promising career, and even to cause him finally to go against the wishes of his father, who wanted his son to follow in his footsteps as a lawyer. Young Leonhard did, in fact, take a law degree at the University of Christiania in 1875, but he never practiced the profession. His legal training, however, was of inestimable service to him in weighing the pros and cons of biologic evidence, which was to be his chief concern all the rest of his life. His early youth likewise saw the development of his skill in drawing and painting. For his water-color paintings of birds of his native Norway, made while he was in his early teens, he had to prepare even the paper for his sketches by coating ordinary writing paper with opaque Chinese white, a pigment that gave him a surface capable of taking fine detailsin feathers and color, which show his extraordinary observational range as well as his splendid control of pencil and brush. It is not surprising that his published drawings of birds in his Asiatic bird papers are as fine as those of any professional scientific artist. His skill in accurate drafts-
manship is nowhere better shown than in the maps of the fur-seal islands that he made during his several visits to rookeries of the North Pacific. They have not yet been surpassed for detail and careful measurement.

Although his first interest was in ornithology his work on mammals was of great importance. Our knowledge of the skeletal features of the extinct Steller's sea-cow is due largely to his efforts, while the suggestions contained in his fur-seal report led directly to the control of pelagic sealing and the ultimate recovery of the seal herds that had been nearly exterminated for their valuable pelts. In 1889 he became curator of the division of reptiles and batrachians in the United States National Museum, and for the balance of his life much of his writing dealt with herpetology. In his eighty-fifth year he published a biography of his hero Georg Wilhelm Steller, the young ship's doctor and naturalist who accompanied Bering in his voyages to explore the North Pacific and who was the first white man to set foot on the coast of Alaska after the unlucky Bering had died of scurvy. This work will long remain a model for biographical writing, not only for the painstaking care with which the source material was examined over a period of years, but also for its charming English and facility of expression, very unusual in a man who did not speak the English language until he was 30 years old. His many treatises on zoogeography, especially on the Arctic fauna, will long be consulted. He preferred the Arctic to the Tropics, having been born within the Arctic Circle. Thus he thoroughly understood the physical environment of northern countries from having grownup in one.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received December 13, 1943.

